

# Between Munich and Kiel – explore 2000 miles of Germany and 2001 feath Year - No. 472 - By air

# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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ertain terms. Treaty is advocated in no unhe men who have changed their minds not, by any manner of means, important figures. It would be wrong accuse them of anti-Soviet sentiment, ough. The motives behind their cri-

Once the Treaty was signed Bonn corporated it in the Bastern policy ackage, where it is now firmly tied to

# at the Berlin bit

Impatient Warsaw chafes



hat changes have taken place in Polish foreign policy? None, Warinvariably replies, answer at the iy. The change of government at the of last year had nothing to do with

oreign affairs.
Indeed, shortly before his dismissal Wisdyslaw Gomulka scored a major forign policy success in concluding with one an agreement confirming the Oder-bise line as Poland's western frontier, official long felt desirable.

The Treaty was only signed four agents ago yet already there are aspects of it that do not quite tally with the folish foreign policy picture before the

Josef Cyrankiewicz, at that time Polish remier, intimated to Chancellor Brandt If the signing of the Treaty that Poland fould prefer it not to be ratified prior to laffication of the Treaty between Bonn

Officially there have been no changes in this line of argument and public pro-nouncements by prominent Polish poli-ticians still toe the Cyrankiewicz line.

chind the scenes, though, other views voiced. The diametrical opposite of

RMED FORCES

IN THIS ISSUE FOREIGN AFFAIRS The Parls view to Britain's EEC entry still obscure

Unna captains affair puts the cat emping the brass hat canaries DUCATION Government presents new educational reforms ATION

Short-haul VFW 614 rolls out on schedule

ne roads by 1980 GERMAN TRIBUNE Quarterly ement is included with this issue.

official view on the future of the

ment.
At Mr Pompidou's personal behest Hervé Alphand, a career diplomat, had been given to understand that been instructed to prolong negotiations ment too cannot be renewed.

the Moscow Treaty, which in its turn is not to be ratified until a satisfactory. solution to the Berlin question has been

What is more, the Treaty with Prague is first to be signed and a settlement with the GDR first negotiated before the Eastern package is to be submitted to the Bundestag in one job lot.

This procedure to be followed prior to ratification of the Warsaw Treaty is regarded sceptically in certain circles in the Polish capital

The Bonn-Warsaw Treaty, they main tain, resurrecting an argument that is anything but novel, is mainly a moral matter that ought not necessarily to be linked with other political problems of more topical importance.

The provision of guarantees of safe frontiers has long been a Polish foreign policy aim and for most Poles frontier guarantees represent an independent ssue of national importance.

And this is only one side of the argument. The other is even more likely to encourage demands for prior ratifica-tion of the Treaty with Poland.

Certain circles in Poland have come to

realise that the tie-up with the Moscow. Treaty and a Berlin settlement will mean some considerable time is likely to pass before the Treaty with Poland comes into force. Above all they disapprove of ratification of the Warsaw Treaty being made dependent on a satisfactory Berlin

They feel that America and Russia view Berlin merely within the framework of overall international tension and detenteand that the settlement decision will be reached, if and when it is reached, by the Great Powers alone.

Little store is set by Poland's influence



#### Music in Bonn

Joan Kennedy appeared in Bonn with the Boston Symphony Orchestra as the narrator in a performance of Prokofieff's Peter and the Wolf. She was joined the following day by her husband, Senetor Edward Kennedy. They were entertained in Bonn by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and his wife, Mildred. (Photo: dps)

smaller partner in the face of the hegepower comes through loud and

So it is that certain circles in Poland' propose to manoeuvre themselves out of the dead end they feel they have reached with the Warsaw Treaty and to do so

Viewed in this light two recent Polish moves make more sense. The one was the semi-official announcement via Polish liplomats in Stockholm that Warsaw is now interested in prompt ratification, the other the leak in Zycie Warszawy; the Warsaw daily, about the Soviet paper on Berlin, some of the details of which

appeared quite promising.

It can be assumed without a shadow of doubt that the leak was not published without Moscow's knowledge, not to say collusion. And as the extracts published

sounded fairly reasonable Warsaw will have been glad to have been of assistance. Nothing could be more in line with the intentions of certain circles in Warsaw than to make out a settlement on Berlin to be within closer reach than is really the

The longer the preliminaries take, the more impatient and irritated the Poles will grow. Warsaw has, when all is said and done, attached certain hopes to the Treaty, specifically hopes of a financial nature, and certain circles in Warsaw reckon they are being done out of their

Disappointment at not having made as much progress or gained as many advantages from the Treaty with Bonn as had been hoped may well gain increasing Heinz Verfürth

(Handelsblutt, 19 April 1971)

# France and Algeria end special relationship

Pollowing twenty months of fruitless with Algiers as long as possible, bargain ing over technical details and financial procedures. ent they have accorded each other since the Evian agreement of 1962.

In future they are to entertain normal relations with one another and base their decisions from one instance to the next solely on specific interests and financial considerations.

It is no longer mainly a matter of the Sakara petroleum. The increase in price and the 51-per-cent take-over of French firms without appropriate recompense: have merely been the immediate cause of a breakdown that could be and was foreseen in advance but not credited by President Pompidou until the last mo-

. These tactics were wrong. The petroeum talks have now reached final deadlock. President Pompidou needs new supplies. President Boumedienne new customers.

At the same time Paris is doing its best to discredit. Algeria in the eyes of the World Bank and Washington. Algeria is in the process of negotiating an important natural gas agreement with the United States. States, Technological and cultural cooperation

between the two countries is to continue for the time being but mutual trust has gone by the board and although the 500,000 Algerians working in France are remaining there on sufferance Algeria has been given to understand that this agree-

On assuming office M. Pompidou talked in terms of: a new plan for the Mediterranean in which Algeria was to occupy a key role. Nothing has since been; heard of the idea and the severance of the special ties; between the two countries puts and end to it.

. France's: withdrawal from Algeria creates a new situation in the western Mediterranean. The two superpowers have gained. in importance.
The crucial reasons for French strategy

petroleum and natural gas but also, not to say mainly, Algeria's strategic position on the southern flank of Western Europe and as a focal point in the Mediterranean.

The growing number of Soviet experts and technicians in Algeria is an indication that France's former colony is going its own way. The natural gas talks with the United States show that President Boumedianne by no means intends to commit-himself irrevocably to one side or the

A new leaf has been turned over - not only in relations between Paris and Algiers but in the entire western Mediter-Robert Hertz
(Hannoversche Presse, 17 April 1971)



#### M ARMED FORCES

# Unna captains affair puts the cat among the brass hat canaries

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt has gagged the thirty Army captains of the Seventh Armoured Division in Unna who published a statement deploring certain aspects of the armed forces.

. But they still found enough spokesmen who turned the affair into the latest Bundeswehr crisis within a week of the statement's publication.

Party politics dominate the affair both in the Bundestag and the press. The controversy may eclipse the main issue about which the officers rightly complain and in which they could be given help, at least in the long term.

Opposition to the government both within and without the Bundestag views the Unna memorandum less as a demand to create better training conditions for the troops than a welcome opportunity to discredit the army's political leadership in the eyes of the public and in the eyes of members of the armed forces them-

Friedrich Zimmermann, the Christian Social Union chairman of the Defence Committee, spread great unease recently in the Bundestag debate on security.

He was the first person to link the general survey of the armed forces that has become known as the Schnez Paper that their motives and demands were

Zimmermann said that as the "new political leadership had rejected the sur-

at company level by the officer corps.

The 1969 study set out to answer the question of how an army condemned to a lack of history could be given some binding sense of tradition, how the Fatherland could be given the necessary interpretation as a moral value and how obstinate publications media could be persuaded to explain to the population the defence role of the armed forces as the traditionalists in the service would

Despite Friedrich Zimmermann and these traditionalists, it is to be hoped that the army captains did not intend to give any such impression in their memoran-

It is also to be hoped that the untenable attacks against the military and political leadership (the falsification of the balance of power between East and West, the serfdom of the military leadership and political abuse of the power of civilian command) only resulted from their excessive anger concerning all the "adversities and inadequacies" caused by the shortage of personnel and the restrictspace for manoeuvres which plague their day-to-day service.

The points made by a group of lieutenants in 1970 were also raised once again during the debate but it was not asked how representative they were of the mass of officers beneath the rank of captain.

The Opposition spokesman acted as a mouthpiece of previous controversy in the press, stating that the lieutenants' with the captains' statement and state statement on freedom of opinion in the armed forces had been praised by the

Now, the Opposition spokesman added, vey wholesale for party political reasons" memorandum, its rejection and the di-

the same questions were now being raised visional commander's order to treat it as no more than an internal matter are the consequences of this freedom of opinion.

Unfortunately Helmut Schmidt has not explained the basic difference between points made by the lieutenants and captains at Unna that demands different treatment.

The lieutenants stated concisely what they understood by an officer's career and how they would like the leadership to think of it. They looked at their profession rationally as a "hard job". The definition may meet with disapproval but it was only a contribution toward a general discussion on the issue.

The captains on the other hand linked their complaints concerning the service with serious political attacks against the Bundeswehr leadership. By disregarding military discipline, they tried to force the Minister to negotiate with them.

They will get their wish. But they would be advised to examine their statement beforehand and decide which points are defensible and which indefensible.

Are the aims of integrating the modern soldier, into society and raising his fighting potential to the best possible level really mutually exclusive, with the result that one can only be achieved at the cost

The duty of a soldier to defend his country with his life no longer gives him any professional privilege "sui generis" in times of peace. But he would have the privilege in a future war of dying with a weapon in his hand while civilians would meet their death unarmed.

There is no other honest means for nilitary commanders in the West to educate their troops than by appealing to the point of view that it is worth living in our State and social order, that it is, however, challenged by hostile in REVIEW and can only be preserved if troop prepared to fight to defend it.

than any form of ideological mi education practised in the past and

peaking to industrialists in a was reached on the Oder-Nelsse question.

Ulrich de Maizière, command puestion.

Chief of the armed forces, has said the beginning of the new Ostpolitik the Bundeswehr must provide its der this seemed to be one of the easiest of leadership with a scientific has broblems to solve. It may now prove to that working conditions can be a broblem to solve. It may now prove to the the most difficult of all.

Czechoslovakia and the Federal Reservice ensured.

Maizière suid, aided the efficacy very beginning raises an almost insoluble forces and helped a soldier wh problem. signed on for a number of yeartel. Czechoslovakia's claim that the Agreegood post in civvy street.

functions that would be of use later pulsion is doubtlessly correct.

many functions within the armed Anschluss with Austria. Konrad Heulein's could not be summed up by the one "soldierine"

Fighter pilots, tank commanden, During the course of the spring and the boat captains, radar operator, spin immer of 1938 Henlein and his party and heads of supply depots would systematically created a situation where judge their performance according was or peace in Europe seemed to depend

These varying criteria must be of ed to the public to make them.

At the same time Hitler was able aware of the true situation and a recruitment.

Reiner Delett

# In view of the scepticism of Invalidating Munich Agreement presents difficult and at times apparently possible task. It is much more difficult any form of ideological than any form of ideological task. international problems

practised today in the enemy camp. The two days of exploratory talks in

It is easier to fight against inferior. Prague at the end of March between
than for freedom. Hans Schwagide Secretary Paul Frank of the Foreign

(DIE ZEIT, 2 April office and Czech Deputy Foreign Minmer Klusak marked the start of the Bundeswehr C-in thempt to solve the last big problem in between this country and her

calls for more scien in the West all border issues with grance, Belgium and the Netherlands in military training fore settled a long time ago. Agreement

public would be able to agree on a treaty The Bundeswehr must use site renouncing the use of the threat of force the same matter-of-fact way as in within two days. But declaring the 1938 does. A scientifically based train Munich Agreement to be invalid from the

The Education Commission had 1938 transferring the Sudetenland from Professor Ellwein believes that the Czechoslovakia to the German Reich came forces could learn and practice into being because of threats and com-

We know today that Hitler intended to De Maizière said he bolleved to smash Czechoslovakia shortly after the Socialist policy.

count on the Western states' sympathy TIER TÄĞEŞ ŞPIEGEL for his demand to include all Germans in one State, as long as they lived in' countries directly bordering on the German Reich.

Bismarck's constitution drawn

The illusion was still rife that he would be satisfied as soon as he had achieved his aim. Step by step he gained the support of Italy, France and Great Britain where Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was pursuing a consistent policy of appeasement. In the end Czechoslovakia had to bow to the pressure of the major European powers. Only the Soviet Union stood aloof.

For Czechoslovakia, the Munich Agreement was the beginning of the end. After the cessation of the Sudetenland she was mercilessly exposed to German pressure. On the home front, differences between Czechs and Slovaks increased.

Six months later, in March 1939, Hitlermanaged to bring about the end of Czechoslovakia. While Slovakia became an autonomous State and a satellite of the Reich, German troops occupied the Czech parts of the country that were declared a protectorate of the Reich.

This further course of history shows why the Munich Agreement has become a trauma for Czechoslovakia.

During the Second World War the exiled Czech government in London under Eduard Benes did all it could to force an annulment of the Munich Agreement by the Western powers that had been party to it.

The Czechs viewed this as the only way to ensure the resurrection of a Czechoslovak State. They did not only want to win back the Sudetenland but also wanted to restore the unity of Czechs and Slovaks that had been broken as a result of the

That is why Czechoslovakia today demands that the Munich Agreement must be declared invalid from the moment it was signed. The Agreement is to disappear from history books so that there can be no doubt about the integrity of the State of Czechoslovakia.

In the case of an annulment of the Munich Agreement ex tunc, as the international lawyers say, the Czech govern-ment would probably be prepared to propose pragmatic solutions for all resul-

The Sudeten Germans' frequent cry that they would be in an impossible situation if there was an ex tunc annulment as they would suddenly become Czech citizens once again is probably incorrect. Problems of nationality and property could be solved if both sides show they want a solution.

Czechoslovakia indeed does not want to claim the Sudeten Germans as its citizens. The fear that Sudeten Germans could be arrested as army deserters when visiting Czechoslovakia and forced to appear before a court is probably unfounded. At any rate this worry could be eliminated by a corresponding treaty.

The Federal, Republic is therefore prepared in principle to declare the Munich Agreement invalid from a point lying well back in the past.

International lawyers have dealt with all aspects of this problem in recent months and conclude that the right date for its invalidity would be the day of the

German invasion of Czechoslovakia in March 1939. It was then that Hitler obviously violated the terms of the

If it annulled the Agreement from this date, the Federal Republic would find itself in harmony with the Western powers who declared it invalid during the

Second World War, though not ex tune. There would be difficult legal problems in this case too and solutions are possible. The Sudeten Germans would not agree to a solution of this type. They still want to retain the chance to return to their former home in the future.

But contrary to a lot of supposition it is not the demands of the Sudeten Germans that is preventing the government from fulfilling Czech demands for ex tunc annulment.

It is the general principles of international law that present an insurmountable obstacle. There is no doubt that the Munich Agreement was legally recognised by all States involved even though it was a result of pressure.

If Czech demands were met, international law would be subject to the greatest insecurity. A move of this type would mean that any State wishing to withdraw from an international treaty could claim that it had stood under pressure at the

time of signing. Few international treaties are signed without pressure of some type. In recent times for instance many States signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty because they were under a certain pressure. Does this mean that they will be able to revoke this treaty at a later date?

As the Federal Republic, unlike Hitler's Reich, takes its international obligations seriously it cannot agree to annulling the Munich Treaty ex tune. All political parties are agreed on this point.

The Federal Republic long ago satisfied Czechoslovakia's claims by declaring that it would not use the Munich Agreement as a basis for territorial demands. By annulling the Agreement from March 1939, it would be taking an important step forward. But beyond this point its way is blocked. Wolfgang Wagner

(DER TAGESPIEGEL, 7 April 1971)

on many years conscientious objectors existed in the Federal Republic without being any problem. Their numbers remained below the forecasted figures and giving them alternative work presented no difficulties.

Numbers have rocketed in recent years since political objections have been recognised as reasonable grounds for refusal of service along with religious and human-itarian objections, But there was little sign of unease at first.

Bonn now considers any delay to be dangerous. During the latest armed forces debate in the Bundestag spokesmen re-presenting all parties attacked the younger generation's growing disinclination to

A further increase in the number of conscientious objectors is to be checked with the help of the Third Bill for the Amendment, of the Act Governing the Civilian Replacement Service that is now

create more opportunities for calling up conscientious objectors into the replacement service. At present only one in four are called upon to do this work.

Some conscientious objectors doubtlessly include this shortage of places into their calculations when refusing military service. There is still a good chance of not being called up into the replacement service, at any rate a far better chance than of not being conscripted into the

# Conscientious objectors give Bonn a major headache

that has to be done.

They see here a break in the link between peace service and the reasons for their decision not to serve in the armed atmed forces.

1. But there can be no accurate proof that based on Basic Law the preservation of the mass of conscientious objectors in peace. They believe that they can carry but this function best and most sensibly by

care of foreign workers, the handicapped or prisoners in need of rehabilitation.

work, says, done exce hospitals and nursing homes.

easily be increased to over five thousand,

Does Bonn fear that extending the

The conscientious objectors give a tens and day nurseries, help with school work in poor areas (a very high proportion of conscientious objectors hold the Abitur school-leaving certificate), or take

range of work done by the replacement service could make it more attractive than the aimed services even if the chance of not being called upon to do the alternative work is considerably reduced?

many changes to the government Bill. The hearing on this subject arranged by the labour and social services committee

took place in camera for some of German princes and Free cities with the reason but it probably did likes King of Prussia as the hereditary German Value of Prussia as the hereditary German than go through the motions.

The fact that the Bill was given in reading in the Bundestag without a discussion indicates that the parker of the well-being of the German Respice. Archivonservatives such as Moritz von

discussion indicates that the parties of Archiconservatives such as Moritz von to get the Bill on the statute book with Blankenburg, the nephew of War Minister

courses.

Bonn's desire for greater justice armed forces can be seen in the laid.

3. This controversial work born of Bis-

armed forces can be seen in the laker. But it has not been admitted nor learnt from the fact, that the year agneration has not been made adea aware of the need for defear therefore the need for armed force. If this had been done, the number of the conscientious objectors in those conscientious objectors in those conscientious objectors in the political motives would certainly so high.

The politicians who condems scientious objection and threater introduction of work squads are introduction.

the only minister in the Empire, and proclaimed the laws passed by Reichstag

and Bundesrat, the Federal Council. The Bundesrat functioned as a control organ of the other kings and prices. The Chancellor headed this body in his capacity as Prime Minister of Prussia.

The Bundesrat had to approve the laws passed by the Reichstag and could dissolve this body with the Kalser's approval and order new elections within sixty

If need be, the Bundesrat was also able to inflict the Reichsexecution over states that had not carried out their obligations to the Empire. But in the difficult negotiations in 1870 Bavaria had made it a condition of her union with German Confederation of 1867 that this would never be used against her. The Kingdom of Saxony also retained

special rights concerning her army and Bayaria and Württemberg were allowed special privileges concerning their armies, postal services and railways. Without these concessions Bismarck. would have been unable to push through

the formation of the Empire in 1870 and The second element was of a decidedly conservative nature. Bismarck wanted to do all he could to retein Prussian sup-

eriority in the federation

up 100 years ago The third element had a democratic, unifying character. The Constitution of the Empire standardised law, currency, banking, postal services and railways and united the various army contingents that the Reichstag had to finance. All these were steps on the path toward a nation

The nation that was neither existant nor in the process of becoming aware of its identity first came together in March 1871 when the Reichstag was elected.

All men over 25 were allowed general, equal and direct suffrage, a dangerous innovation in the view of the member Bismarck was unwilling to concede a

puties as he feared that this could lead to the formation of a class of career politiclans and a parliamentary bureaucracy. The Reichstag passed laws for all spheres of domestic, financial, economic and social policy and had full control

over the budget. The Chancellor was appointed by the the creator of this loose federation, Kaiser and responsible to him. He had to obtain a majority in the Reichstag, if necessary through coalitions, in order to

have his budget accepted.

This was a semi-parliamentarianism which then gained greater and greater many positive features in the much-importance in constitutional practice. maligned Bismarckian constitution. Theoretically a vote of no confidence was

possible. This was first carried out against Bethmann Hollweg in 1913 though with-

An autocratic Kaiser such as Wilhelm II may have been unwilling to admit it, but in practice the head of state was unable to rule without the support of the Reichstag in this constitutional system unless martial law was proclaimed - and the elected body could not act without or against the monarch.

Bismarck's constitution had constructive progressive features. General suffrage forced the member states to consider how long they could or would adhere to antiquated electoral systems based on

iaxes, property and education.
The Federal Council or Bundesrat gradually lost its influence while the parliament gained in importance especially as the liberal and left-wing parties gained a majority in the last elections held in 1912, thus forcing the conservative ruling classes in the Reichstag into

period - that of Chancellor Prince Max of Baden in 1918 - already governed according to the ideas of a liberal, left-wing coalition, the Reichstag "Inter-Party Committee" consisting of a number of parliamentarians including Majority

Social Democrats.
This, like the parliamentary reform of the constitution, came to late. But when the founders of the Republican constitution, came to late. But when the founders of the Republican constitution set to work in 1919 they suddenly discovered

(DIE WELT, 10 April 1971)



All statements opposing the planned amendment do not question the obligation to do alternative work in the replacement service but criticise the work

The present discussion was mainly sparked off by the government's intention of allowing conscientious objectors to work in the technical sphere or in public administration as long as there is a

The main aim of the amendment is to railways, the fire brigade and ambulance services.

Conscientious objectors suspect that this will be a new sort of labour service especially as they have learnt from the union of post office workers that the positions in question are mainly ithose that no one else wants because of poor pay or unfavourable hours.

them by the State and society, as working to eliminate the causes of political and social discord.

whole list of ways they could help in this respect. They could work in kindergar-

But this sociological sphere is to remain closed to them although they have, as Hans Iven, the man responsible for their

"A statement by the hospitals association shows that not all the opportunities offered have yet been exhausted. The present number of 2,600 places for conscientious objectors in hospitals could

The Bundestag is not expected to make

A century ago the constitution of 16 April 1871 defined the German

But conscientious objectors are many soon, saw in Bismarck's unholy alliance a fuss. They have demanded Hats is with national liberalism as manifested in resignation on wanted-style posters this constitution the way toward a rethey also have the support of the Carbolic and the ruin of Church and school.

they also have the support of the Catholic and the ruin of Church and school, and trades unions.

The Catholic Centre Party and the They still feel that they are to be given the chart of the constitution.

The Catholic Centre Party and the They still feel that they are to be given the chart of the constitution.

Social Democrat Wilhelm Liebknecht considered the whole thing to be an promotion, a Federal bureau and of will devote themselves to their aliant there will also be introductory to described the battle for basic rights as courses.

#### PUBLISHING

# Simplicissimus - the satirical magazinie to top them all

A lbert Langen of Cologne was a wiry, impulsive man who, as the youngest of five brothers and sisters, had inherited going first to Leipzig. After growing tired of being cold-shouldered by the local competition he moved to Munich where one million Marks and did not know quite what to do with the money.

In or around 1893 he turned up in Paris. Eager for fame and pleasant company, he joined the Bohemians on the Montmartre — this type of life flourished at the height of the belle epoque painted and wrote to prove himself worthy of entry into their society but mainly became known and loved for his

He lost a lot of money in the process until a well-meaning French friend advised him that, if his desire to see his name printed on a book's title page was so strong, he would do better to stop writing his own books and print those of people who were able to write more profoundly and which would sell.

Young Albert saw the logic of this advice, founded the Albert Langen publishing concern and changed his company. In Paris the gods mixed with the mortals. Langen got to know such well-known people as Björnstjerne Björnson, later to be awarded the Nobel Prize. Indeed he knew Björnson so well that he was allowed to marry his youngest daughter

He dined with Knut Hamsun, Henrik Ibsen, Georg Brandes, Emile Zola, Anatole France and Marcel Prévost and won the German publishing rights for their

Langen went to work with enthusiasm. He published book after book until he realised that it was difficult for a German publishing house based in Paris to deal

Photographs, large and small, of Kalser Wilhelm, Hindenburg, Ludendorff, Ebert and Scheidemann had been stuck

indiscriminately at the entrance with

those of Mehring, Kautsky, Karl Lieb-knecht, Nixon and Che Guevara.

A photo montage surrounded a stage

opportunities for the political theatre.

and its activating method.

emburg could also be seen.

he got along more easily.

Langen had a real sense of presentation and came up with the idea of providing books with colourful illustrated dust covers to replace the largely neutral ones that had previously been used.

This scheme proved a great success and though everybody soon copied the idea it was Langen who first developed it to a

A designer by the name of Thomas Theodor Heine proved to be particularly talented and imaginative in this work. He was six years older than Langen, was born in Leipzig, had learnt to draw at the Dusseldorf academy and finally chose to life, flourish and live in Munich.

An idea was crystallising in the minds of the two men, though they did not know what. It took on its final shape when Langen heard that Otto Erich Hartleben and Maximilian Harden intended to start a satirical periodical. Harden had already picked a title - Simplicis-

Langen set to work. He offered Hartleben the post of editor-in-chief but this was rejected. Harden too declined on the ounds that he had enough to do with

Langen himself took over the control of the periodical and announced: "Forcefulness, naturalness and true freshness will be more to Simplicissimus' liking than pathological fear or a painfully nervous art. Where a poet or artist criticises the hypocritical attitude toward grievances and social evils, Simplicissimus will applaud with all the more joy if the He therefore returned to Germany, artist does not thereby forget his art!"

ing a lot of money and even more per-suasion. The first issue appeared on 4 April 1896, a Saturday. Langen reckless-ly printed half a million copies in the naive belief that sellers would rush through the streets shouting their wares as he had seen then do in Paris, But this was illegal in Germany. The magazine had to be used as

Langen had formed a temporary staff for the periodical by us-

wrapping paper. The publishing house es-timated that little more than five huncopies were sold. Langen did not lose heart. The periodical had been born. differentiating char- Lenin and Karl Marx acter that it still lack-

ed. The price of ten pfennigs was too and scarcely covered expenses. Langen, a rich man only on the surface, approached his moneyed relations. He stood his ground, worked even harder and increased the teamwork

His best man was and remained Thomas Theodor Heine who created the symbol of the red buildog. Heine had once been a light cartoonist in popular flysheets, cultivating harmless jests about fat pugs and forgotten umbreilas.

But now he suddenly revealed himself to be a first-rate satirist and critic whose cartoons' and articles were extremely biting and powerful.

He did not try to create a monopoly for himself on the periodical but brought in other highly-talented cartoonists.



acquire the special A cartoon by E. Schilling in Simplicissimus, 1924, lampathe dream and the play of thoughts."

(From 'Facsimilie Querschar Behind the colour poetry and imagina-den Simplicissimus' Scherz Verig the scurrilousness of his work there is the though indulging in different stylenessee of the ineffable, the incalculable moulded them into the team. — there are attempts to move on to plains

These included Eduard Thony, in which the most contradictory elements subtle detail has not been exerts and life and death are no longer before or since, Bruno Paul with his sparated from each other.

incurable Romantic. European fantasy. And in effect Ernst

had turned into a Norwegian Bayane. For the artistic wizard of the twentieth The imagination and exemple tentury there was never any lack of gence of Gulbransson's cartoon water penetration, ideas and visions whose brutal made Simplicissimus unbeatable.

Artur Zeit Por instance in 1934 he described the

# Surrealism founder Max Ernst is eighty

foliated, charred forests, petrified in ghostly silence; ghost cities; rotting lepes peopled with daemonic creating chimera and hurricanes; bizarre called Hornebom or Loplop hanging chiless in leaden air and above all this a yellowish faded circle of sun is the universe that Max Ernst has

is a world behind the outward is a world behind the outward barance of things, dreamy, surrealistic, restly, dominated by primeval fears and liminares arising from the unconscious.

For the painter, now 80 years old, the onfession of the Surrealists still applies.

If was formulated by the theoretician the movement André Breton as bellef in a higher reality of certain interiorised forms in the owning tence of clated forms, in the omnipotence of

natural surrounding of the human being in a fatefully prophetic article: "The day will come when a satyr, which had previously been nothing but a skirtchaser, will have to decide only to drink outlines, Freiherr von Reznicek wi In a biography by John Russell the gallant charm and Wilhelm Schotstory of Max Ernst is called the story of

But it was Albert Langen himselfrom the Rhineland let himself be led by attracted the greatest master of his infinite imaginative "sister, the muse cartoonist's trade. While visiting his confusion, the hundred-headed woman" Norwegian home in 1902, he cameron excursions into the land of fabulous young Olaf Gulbransson and deanimals, mythical plants and aweallow him to escape his control singspiring wonder like no other artist.

ublican . . ." tle development of Max Ernst are the

dogmatic or systematic.

passionate urge to experiment and the efforts to make his works avoid becoming

Max Ernst

in soft drink bars and walk along asphalt

streets with Sunday afternoon strol-lers. he will be geometrical, conscien-tious, dutiful, grammatical, judicial, pastoral, clerical, contructivist and re-

The dominating tendencies in the artis

The self-taught man who had originally studied psychiatry and philosophy at Bonn University quickly joined the Dada

movement in Germany.

With the battle cry "Dilettantes of the world unite" he took part in the explosion of rage and joy in the revolt of

Along with other young artists who had survived the horror and senselessness of the Great War he protested as "minimax dadamay" against senseless destruction and conventions devoid of sense.

In his own words, Max Ernst "died in 1914; was resurrected in 1918 as a human being who wanted to become a wizard and discover the myth of his age." In 1920 Max Ernst left Germany in a

hurry and moved to Paris where he took part in the founding of Surrealism. For him there began an epoch in which he sought and discovered mechanical

processes by which he could realise his artistic intentions.

He discovered collage, frottage, a rub-bing process and later the droplet technique which consists of dripping thin colours from a perforated container on to

The Second World War forced this "decadent artist" to take refuge in the United States, Among the up-and-coming young artists of the New World he was accepted with great enthusiasm, but critics and the public were decidedly against this "talented modern spirital adventurer", as one art expert described him.

Since 1950 Max Ernst has been living in France and in the last twenty years recognition and honours have been heaped at his door. The great Surrealist has reacted calmly to his success. He is well aware that signs of tiredness and new nspiration always alternate with each

For him his ability to continue to 'make breaches in the walls of stupidity"

For this he requires opposition rather than applause, since "security paralyses the artist". Peter Dvorak (Lübsoker Nachrichten, 31 March 1971)

Publisher Piper celebrates 60th birthday

#### STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Munich publisher Klaus Piper was born in 1911, the son of the publisher Reinhard Piper. On 27 March this year he celebrated his sixtieth birth-

He began work in his father's firm Verlag Reinhard Piper & Co. (founded 1904) in 1932 after completing his Abitur school-leaving examination and a two-year apprenticeship in the publishing

From his youth Klaus Piper's interests were always of an intellectual nature. His father had a passionate interest in the artistic side of producing books, but Klaus Piper from the start saw books as a medium of communication and passing

This aspect of his character has been

reflected in the publishing programme of the company in the past 25 years,
Alongside the literary giants, Stefan Andres, Ingeborg Bachmann, Gluseppe Tomasi di Lampedusa or more modern authors such as Ernst Herhaus and Angelika Mechtal is was Korl Issansa chouse. lika Mechtel it was Karl Jaspers above all

who gave the company its character.
Following the first Jaspers work to be published by Piper (Vom europäischen Geist, 1947) almost all the books of this famous philosopher appeared up to his death under Piper's imprint.

Thanks to Klaus Piper's declared inten-

tion as a publisher to contribute to the quality of life by science it has been possible up till the present day to place the literary and spiritual programmes of the publishing house on an equal footing. (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 26 March 1971)

# Armand Gatti's Rosa Kollektiv premiere in Kassel fails to combine drama and agitation successfully

that had been constructed to look like a television studio. Pictures of Rosa Luxstudents from Strasbourg, Black Panthers, the Major who murdered her and today's Decoration and ornamental detail. That

was the subject of the play. But it wanted the audience to realise that this did not They all try to carry out their task though without success. It is the play-wright's plan to take dialectic advantage just apply to the theatre. The audience was meant to apply its findings to the outside world as well. from their failure - he wishes to rouse the public to action.

Armand Gatti only suggests this in- ally and more complicatedly with a that obscurity and unintelligibility can in directly. He presents the audience with the impossibility of finding a play whose truth content would be binding on all those involved. He suggests that things must be manipulated, both on the stage as off it.

Gatti tries to express this more radic-



but dead, unusable material.

Everyone comes to the same of action.

A scene from the Kassel product Gatti's Rosa Kollektiv

Continued from page 6

murder, theatre, pop art and indications of worse conditions here and there.

The theatre becomes an incessant mechtaism to dissolve reality, corresponding to the principle of rejecting the theatre as stelle fiction. Both Gatti and the Kassel theatre seem to have overlooked the fact

ally and more complicatedly with a that obscurity and unintelligibility can in successive play. His Birth two years their turn have a paralysing effect.

Only pointed out that the really the production confuses the audience. Guatemala was deformed into mist like intention of providing stimuli to on stage. The symbolic and information thought that could be really effective value of these images can however the apportunity of the providing stimuli to on stage. The symbolic and information that could be really effective value of these images can however the apportunity of the provided to a really effective value of these images can however the apportunity of the sum of the point of non-recognition.

But Rosa Kollektiv on the other intention of all types, its method dissection.

Decoration and ornamental debtom also approaches the point of the provide to act as a stimulus to the point of the provide to act as a stimulus to the point of the poin

Everything concerned with the truth that had overreached itself in the branded as fiction, reaching a climation of find a course somewhere branded as fiction, reaching a course the statement that "Rosa no is between drama and agitation, a course corresponds to people today at the reflexion to the seriousness of real action.

Everyone comes to the same of action.

Sion, whatever their position of the political spectrum. Confusion bress in the television studio.

There is terror and countered should have realised this.

Strators, caricatures, slogans included the strates of the street of the strates and the strates of the strat

there can be a critical relationship

I that is lost in Gatti's Rosa Kollek-Dietmar N. Schmidt

Of the three daughters of a rich, uppor bourgeois home Brigitte Horney was the only one to feel herself attracted to the theatre. She succeeded in achieving her childhood dream - she became an actress and what is more a rare exception in her profession.

As a star without tinsel she is one of those great actresses who have created their own niche for themselves. She once said that the actress is far more tied to her own nature, her own character than

This recognition has been consistently applied throughout the career of this actress who celebrated her sixtleth birthday on 29 March.

She never let herself be pressganged into roles that did not suit her character and her capabilities. The characters she played almost always oozed feminine warmth with a degree of passion under a veil of acerbity, which she radiated in her day-to-day life.

The expressiveness of her dark, rather coarse voice and her clear face, which was beautiful although not in the classical sense, has an infectious charm and gives her acting those unmistakable qualities which impress the audience and hold their sympathy for the actress through the years.

Brigitte Horney grew up in surroundings where she was constantly in contact with well-known researchers and scientists, artists and literati, and this rubbed off on her. Her mother, Dr Karen Horney, was one of the most important psychotherapists of her day and later became head of an institute in New York that founded a new branch of Freudian (DIE WELT, 6 April 1971) analysis. The broadmindedness and the

### Actress Brigitte Horney turns SIXty



Brigitte Horney (Photo: IP/Kniewel)

understanding of Brigitte Horney's parents made it possible for her to follow her artistic bent without any problems. Biggy took drams training under the renowned Berlin actress and educationslist Ilka Grüning and later received a

contract from the Wirzburg Stadttheater. When she won first prize in a competi-

tion for the promotion of up-and-coming young thespians the silver screen began to take an interest in her talent. Richard Siodmak gave the completely unknown actress the main role in his film Abschled after a successful audition.

Usa directors were so enthralled by the young woman's acting that they offered her a tempting contract. Many screen roles followed. Brigitte Horney acted in Liebe Tod und Teufel, Der grüne Domino, Verklungene Melodie, Befreite Hände, Das Mädchen von Fanö and

Munchhausen, among others.

After the War she was seen in So lange du da bist, Der letzte Sommer and Nacht

fiel ther Gotenhafen.

Brigitte Horney showed her talent at its best advantage at the Deutsches Theater, the Lessingtheater and the Berliner Volksbuline, and in front of the cameras in

German and British studios.

Her successful career was broken off abruptly when she had to enter hospital for two and a half years with tuberculosis in the bone of a leg which had to be kept in plaster.

But even in this difficult period she lost none of her sense of humour, and her naturalness and courage - qualities that her friends had always admired in her.

Following the Second World War when she was fully recovered from her illness she acted in Zürich and Basie.

Nowadays Brigitte Horney, who has moved to the United States and married for a second time, only occasionally returns to the Federal Republic to show enraptured audiences glimpses of her unforgettable acting. She appears mostly in television plays.



#### **EDUCATION**

# Government presents new educational reforms

BY STATE SECRETARY HILDEGARD HAMM-BRÜCHER

A nation's intellectual and cultural background is reflected in its views on education. The structure and content of an education system reveal what a society thinks of itself. Seen in this light, educational policy in the Federal Republic has become the yardstick by which to measure the credibility of our constitution, Basic Law, that was drawn up in 1949 in ready realisation of the need for a change for the better.

filhelm you Humboldt, the man behind the idea of the German university, created the ideal of a Classical education that was subsequently copied by many other nations.

It is his later imitators who must be given the rather dubious credit for having caused the structure and content of Humboldt's educational ideas to be preserved right up to the present day, despite all attacks and other events.

At the beginning of their protest movement the young academic genera-tion summed up the situation disrespectfully though aptly by claiming that the mustiness of a thousand years lay beneath professorial gowns.

Goethe once said on behalf of the German people that politics was a loathsome ditty that the uninitiated should not be allowed to ponder over.

This idea of education has caused the splendour and misery of the German people, the full extent of which still remains unclear up to the present day.

It has led to the great scientific and intellectual achievements on the one hand and, on the other, the political ignorance that resulted in National Socialist perver-

A small number of people had a monopoly on education. The vast majority of the population had to make do with an elementary education provided by a socially degraded teaching staff that taught them as much arithmetic, reading, writing and religion as was thought necessary for them to become hard-working, dutiful and obedient subjects.

As we know, this undemocratic education system became a tool of National Socialist ideology and upbringing as did all other branches of life.

After the total collapse of the Nazi regime we first experienced a period of self-criticism and pondered over the connection between the social order and the auns of our education system.

During, these years many promising starts in the right direction were made but there was no purposeful new be-ginning. Schools and inniversities were not radically reformed and no educational priorities were set as life began to return to normal in our country.

When the education system was built up, again the same structures were taken over. That meant that religion once again split primary school children and the pecially outside towns and cities.

There was great public alarm at the beginning of the sixties when comprehensive material was put forward to show what had been neglected by education policy in the Federal Republic. Statistics forecast an inevitable educational disaster in this country.

Demands for equality of opportunity and fair treatment for children of all and lan resument for amount of an force of an educational reform movement that has caused a real change of thought in the past aix years despite deep set conservative ideas on he subject of education and, recently, has led to corresponding action.

In its 1970 Education Report the government outlined the basic principles for the future expansion of the educa-

The disadvantages facing children from uneducated families must be overcome in order to ensure equality of opportunity. This end will be served by elementary education which aims at helping the physical, intellectual, mental and social development of individual children of pre-school age.

The evening-out of opportunity and the help given to individual children will continue in later school life. The school system divided into elementary school, secondary modern and high school and originally based on class principles will be replaced by a graded school system with specialisation and streaming after a child's sixth year of schooling.

Furthermore the traditional differentiation between popular and academic education must be ended. Until the end of their compulsory period of schooling all children will enjoy a general education based on the same academical principles. Schools must no longer act as a

distribution centre for career opportunities, or not at this stage at least. There is already a fair amount of agreement today. that a large number of experiments concerning comprehensive schooling will be carried out in the next few years.

What is more, I am certain that after the trial period completiensive schooling will cease to be a bone of contention between the parties - in ten to fifteen years' time at the latest.

The next section of reforms in what is known as the Second Secondary Stage is equally as important:

The traditionally incompatible worlds of the apprentice, who is trained for a particular profession, and the high school pupil who is educated for further study are no longer as rigidly separated as was once the case.

Apprentices are obviously the poor relations of education policy in this country and need today, and will do in future, a general education and specialised career training. The widened field of fostering talent now recognises career training to be of equal value as the Classical high school education.

For this reason as high a proportion of a school year as possible should attend school to the end of the second secondary stage, or twelve years in all, and thus be in a position to take advantage of the opportunities offered by further educa-

tion in the tertiary sphere.

A democratic school structure ensuring equality of opportunity would mean the end of the Humboldt-type university. The student protest movement in the Pederal



Hildegard Hamm-Brücher (Photo: Archiv/J. H. Darchinger)

Republic has its own specific and justified causes on top of the general worldwide reasons. Universities on their own are obviously incapable of reforming studies, teaching, science and the operation of

University reform today is therefore initially no more than a determined attempt to exist in the war on two fronts against indefatigable conservative and radical beliefs and, while under fire from both sides, to build a new university system stone by stone. The first measures

 Legislation to introduce and pass university reform,

- Planning and rationalising the university construction programme.

The democratic participation of all groups of members in self-administration, - The reorganisation and support of university research and the fostering of a

new academic generation.

— And a start to the reform of studies taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the technical media.

The fourth and final stage of a democratic education system has only attracted public attention in recent years further education for adults will achieve unlimited importance if the principle of equality of opportunity is maintained.

It is already agreed unanimously today that "further organised learning", "contact studies", political education and general education for teachers, technicians, housewives and doctors are necessary if the education system is to keep up with the rapid changes in this field and the demands they make.

Finally, there is the question of hether all these ambitious plans and ideas can be put into practice.

Social reforms have rarely proved one hundred per cent successful. The Danish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard once said, True reform always means making life more difficult for oneself and taking on an extra burden."

. This is a good description of the government's present efforts. Within the

# Cabinet approves post-graduate grants

A Bill just passed by the Cabinet plans "fair and lasting" financial support for post-graduates in the Federal Re-\* 9379

Under the proposed new law graduates would receive a two-year grant if they planned to go on to become a university teacher. Single post-graduates would re-ceive 800 Marks a month while their married colleagues would get 1,000 Marks. An earlier version of the Bill proposed that the grants should be 100 Marks higher.

Klaus von Dohnanyi, State Secretary in the Education and Science Ministry, said that the Cabinet ruling would allow PhD candidates to devote themselves entirely to their academic work as their financial worries would be eliminated.

This year the central government plans to take over ninety per cent of the costs resulting from the proposed law. Central overnment participation will be cut to lifty per cent in future years.

(Spiddeutsche Zeitung, 3 April 1971)

framework of the extremely intermed MEDICINE

the past twelve months:

An agreement has been made k. the central government and the Federal state governments to form; secribing the work of anthropologists committee that is to draw up by the secribing the work of anthropologists this year the first overall educate that taking individual results, beliefs and containing the joint reform meaning the latest that the total up to 1085.

This will be followed by an experimental instruction of the education system education system education system education system education in the correspond to the actual extraordinarily high.

product. By 1985 the proports today.

have to double to eight per car. Not even the current information we means that we should now be to have on the basic genetic structure of the problems involved in financhy. Summar life allows us to assume that these

During the same period that the time

Teacher training will be reform

# Educational refor

Brücher, State Secretary to b from office work. istry of Education and Science, has . A few staristics showed how important that the overall education plan as this subject is. In 1925 white-collar be carried out if expenditure on a workers made up 25.2 per cent of the

out by raising taxes.

Hildegard Hamm-Brücher sovere controversy, even in gorde circles, as it is not at all clear the educational reform will be give prid in the programme of domesile release

has already been claimed. (Suddoutsche Zelfung, 5 Aprill

tical experience and allow teachers. This results in a decrease in the accustomed to new teaching media excretion of waste products in the muslearning and working processes saltiscular metabolism, causing muscles to tire

not our intention.

Whatever the case, even if our mestinal ulcers as well as bronchial optimistic hopes materialise, we set with a difficult and probably crisis as a striking that the number of transition period of a least ten year with a proposed reforms are carried out. the proposed reforms are carried out. Ther in concerns where the working the proposed reforms are carried out. The inconcerns where the working the proposed reforms are carried out. (Prankfurter Rundschau, 2 April 1971)

# portunity it has, it is prepared determined to introduce and part ward its proposed reforms along at Göttingen congress discusses physical growth

At present some 25,000 million: Both sciences deal with facts that can

a year are spent on education and; suddenly change if outside influences about four per cent of the gross a dange in a way that cannot be predicted

anditions will still be valid in a centry's

tural changes in the school and use . There have been so many thoroughsystem already described are can't going changes since the dawn of the there will be other lasting reforms. Industrial era that we cannot rule out the

#### Munich academy investigates dangers of office work

The Bavarian Academy of Labour and Social Medicine in Munich recently Britcher, State Secretary to a form office work

tion is creased.

In an interview with Sidwelling that risen to 41.3 per cent by 1966 and Baden-Baden, Hildegard Hammer this figure is still on the increase.

said that the mollycoddled citizes. That means that a considerable propor-have to be provoked and told then of people in the Federal Republic educational reform could only be work in an office. Office work means that most of these people work sitting down

The education plan costs more is and confined by four walls.

The belief that there can be nothing we must prepare the public for the twore healthy than leisurely office work is how exploded. Labour medicine specialists argue that static work where the pascles are not used to any great extent s much less healthy than manual work where they are.

Dr Erich Hoffmann, a member of the Academy staff specialising in labour me-dicine, states: "While a good blood supply is ensured in work involving movement because of the use of the muscles, the blood vessels are pressed experimental schools will provide together by the internal pressure of tical experience and allow teachers to the transfer in sedentary occupations."

havioural patterns.

At the same time new curdon that such states of exhaustion lead to the have to be drawn up and tested the same describing learning aims more and describing the individual by the states of exhaustion lead to the spinal column getting out of shape. Lumbago and sciatica can result. The same describing the individual by Hoffmann states that there are a considerable number of cases of damage. The main concern in the upper considerable number of cases of damage sphere is to link the measures in the neck muscles that are primarily a planned accelerated and rationals of the sitting position that the planned and structural reform of stations. Degeneration of the spine or studies.

Lack of movement can, experts are Otherwise there would be some convinced, lead to variouse veins, piles cation in the younger generation and chronic constipation. There is also no foult concerning the psychosomatic link with a technocratic reform. But between a poor working atmosphere and the foundation of the property of the foundation of the found he frequent occurrence of stomach and

What factors influence growth? Can a But attributing differences to regional strict difference still be made between

possibility of new forces influencing

town-dwellers and countryfolk? The

latter half of a congress organised in

Göttingen by the Association for

Anthropology and Human Genetics dealt with these issues.

The changes in our living conditions are typified by the various laws governing physical growth. Professor Hans W. Jürgens, the Kiel anthropologist, dealt with hese in his lecture to the congress.

During the first thirty years of the nineteenth century, the differing living conditions, especially where nutrition is concerned, were thought to be the main reasons for differences in physical growth between the various social classes. Ex-plaining the difference by referring to educational standards for instance would have appeared absurd.

But classification of this type has now proved to be unacceptable. The change in thought was heralded by the startling observation made by a scientist in 1893 that a factory worker was better nourished than a smallholder in Baden and therefore grew taller.

After the First World War education came to the forefront as a previously unknown "sifting mechanism". But even the medical examinations of conscripts in 1968 and 1969 showed that there was a clear decrease in height from the upper to

lower social levels.

These differences are gradually beginning to level off. Professor Jürgens believes that education too could soon lose its character as a social sieve with the result that we would have to look around for different criteria of what affects

The Professor drew attention to a phenomenon that descrees consideration especially as little heed has been paid to it

r Heinz Henseler, the Ulm psychotherapist who works at Ulm University Psychiatric Centre, has drawn up an alarmingly long list of prejudices and fallacies concerning suicide that are shared by laymen and specialists alike.

The statistics used up to now are the first target of Dr Henseler's attack. It is wrong to believe that more and more people were committing suicide, he said.

The absolute figure was indeed rising, he added, but compared with the popula-

tion figures the number of suicides has remained constant since 1900 - every year nineteen to twenty people in every 100,000 commit suicide in this country. The idea that a tendency to commit

suicide can be inherited was also false, Dr Henseler said. Of the 31 pairs of twins where one of the two had committed suicide there was no case of the other taking his own life. Dr Henseler also dismissed the fre-

quently heard talk of "suicide weather Recent investigations show that there no connection between the frequency of suicide and the weather situation. That is also true of the notorious fohn.

a warm, southerly wind that affects South Germany. Neither the approaching fohn nor the wind itself has any influence on the number of suicides. Even the sad autumn weather that

innumerable novels describe as typical ulcide weather is without significance as far as suicide figures are concerned! Dr Henseler states that the suicide rate

increases in March and not in the autumn and reaches its climax in the sunny Summer month of June.

If, Jürgens asked, the still current over-estimation of a person's professional position declines still further, should we not then have to accept leisure-time activities as the main criterion affecting physical growth?

The standardisation of the educational system and the further extension of the welfare state made such a trend probable, the Professor added.

factors is also losing more and more of its credibility. Differentiating between urban and rural population has already become problematic today. The question arises as to who is a

town-dweller. Is it the person living in the centre of the city, the inhabitants of rented flats in the suburbs or the people dwelling on the very outskirts of the town, who are not defined statistically as

Or is it the commuter who spends eight to ten hours a day in the city but lives or sleeps in country estates well away from busy urban life?

Findings here are often bizarre. Towndwellers in the statistical sense and the inhabitants of pronounced rural communities have more similarities to one another in life expectancy, suicide rates, health and mortality than those members of the population who live in rural residential areas on the edge of cities.

These findings can also be extended to the individual Federal states. Because of the strong population movements within the Federal Republic former differences have been largely offset. Environmental influences no longer dominate as much as genetic factors in determining the socio-

Sociological and anthropological aspects of this type have been supplemented by examinations of mistakes that Nature sometimes makes in controlling

Dr R.A. Pfeiffer, the Münster human geneticist, stated that these included chromosome defects as well as an insufficlent supply of the growth hormone. Intermarriage too can foster stunted

The congress in showed that one of the greatest wonders of nature is the fact so many people are born without physical or mental defect.

Alfred Pullmann

Alfred Püllmann (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 1 April 1971)

## Ulm doctor explodes suicide fallacies

Mysterious cosmic influences can also be ruled out as a cause of suicide. There is no connection between suicide figures and the phases of the moon, sun-spots, magnetic storms or other occurrences in the universe.

Most ideas about the typical suicide case are equally false. It is not true for example that suicide is particularly common among the very rich and the very

Instead, Dr Henseler blames the lack of social contacts for many cases of suicide and adds that social isolation is independent of income.

The belief that Catholics are less likely to commit suicide than Protestants does not stand up to close examination. Catholic countries such as Italy, Spain, Portugal and Ireland do admittedly have a very low suicide rate but in the equally Catholic countries of Austria and Hungary more people commit suicide than in Protestant Sweden.

Another widespread belief is that most people decide to commit suicide after taking stock of their situation. This form of suicide may be common among politicians, diplomats, officers and agents. Dr. Henseler states, but in actual fact it is very rare. Partial of the surpersell with the field

## New skin bank requires more donors

Deople suffering from serious burns have an increased chance of survival now that the first "skin bank" in Central Europe has been opened in Oggersheim, Ludwigshafen, at the largest hospital in this country specialising in this kind of

Dr Peter Zeilner, the head of the burns department, explained that the skin bank would contain the tissue data of volun-

As the typical features of the donors' skin are listed in hospital files, a person suffering serious burns will quickly be able to receive skin that is as similar as possible to his own tissue.

Previously the hospital has only been able to use a donor's skin to cover burnt patches on the recipient's body for about a week. After this period it was always

Not that the skin of the donor is similar to that of the recipient, wounds can be covered for as long as four weeks and, in some cases, even longer.

So far the donor files only contain the names of fifteen men who have agreed to stand at the hospital's disposal in a case of emergency. The skin is taken from their thigh and re-forms after about a week in hospital without forming a scar.

The skin bank still requires more donors so that it will be able to operate on patients belonging to any of the 21 possible tissue groups.

The Ludwigshafen hospital admits patients with third degree burns from almost the whole of the Federal Republic, At present the skin donors still have to be rushed to the hospital when a case arrives.

But soon the hospital will be able to keep a supply of skin. It is hoped that the hospital will receive biological refrigeration equipment in about six months time. enabling it to store skin in liquid nitrogen

at temperatures of minus 190 degrees: (Hannoverscho Aligemeine, 2 April 1971)

"Of our 250 suicide patients only two considered suicide as a deliberate way out of a hopeless situation," he added.

At the end of his article, published in Deutsches Arzteblatt, the medical journal, Dr Henseler listed a number of important rules to be adhered to when with people who are likely to commit

He emphasises that people must not believe that a person who speaks of suicide will not carry out what he says. It has been shown that some eighty per cent of people committing suicide announce their intention beforehand.

Dr Henseler does not believe in the view that the subject of suicide should not be brought in front of people in great despair in case this could suggest a way

"Anyone who is desperate will have already considered suicide," Dr Henseler says. "People who have not considered it will not be pushed to suicide by the very mention of the word. In both cases the patient is relieved that someone is concerned about him and understands his

Sympathetic conversations are the best means of stopping a person from committing suicide; Dr Henseler confirms. With eighty per cent of his patients he has managed to take the sting out of their problems after talking to them with the result that not even drugs were necessary to brighten up their mood.

Ladislaus Kurthy PAM

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 April 1971)

#### THE ECONOMY

# Stagflation may hit us in 1972 - but all forecasts are unreliable

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

r veryone was mistaken, or almost Leveryone. Perhaps there are experts here and there who insist that they provided accurate forecasts for this year's economic developments but most are ready to admit that their forecasts for 1971 were wrong,

Last autumn there was a general belief that there would be clear signs of economic stagnation in April 1971. At the start of the year nearly all forecasts

The predominant theme running through the statements of producers, economists, trade unionists and politicians was that it was only a question of whether there would be stagnation or recession in the course of the next twelve

Things have turned out quite differently. The first months of the new year have brought an economic growth rate that is scarcely down on that of the second half of 1970. There is full employment despite short-time working at a number of factories. There can be no talk of stagnation.

This unexpected development in the economic sphere shows once again that forecasts are more of an art than a science despite all the refined methods employed.

The 1971 Budget shows how quickly economic forecasts are followed by the reverse trend. When Alex Möller pre-sented his draft Budget last July there was violent criticism about the proposed twelve per cent rise in expenditure. Attacks came from his own ranks as well as from the Opposition.

The Finance Minister thought himself perfectly justified when in the autumn it was commonly forecast that trade was about to slacken.

But now there is no call for an inflationary Budget. Alex Möller is forced by the economic situation to warn his colleagues not to spend too much.

The stagnation feared has not materialised. Industrial production is on average six per cent higher than a year ago. The pre-Easter retail trade is booming turnovers are expected to be ten per cent higher than this time last year. Share values have increased by almost twenty per cent since the beginning of January.

Actually everyone could be satisfied but neither consumers nor producers feel

In recent weeks there has been a lot of foolish talk of an industrial conspiracy against the governing Coalition of Social

It cannot be denied that never before in the history of the Federal Republic have relations between the producers, or at least the associations representing them, and the government been under such a strain as they are today.

But it would be oversimplifying the issue to claim that this was due purely to the obvious distrust felt by economic bosses for a government headed by Social Democrats, Ministers such as Karl Schiller and Alex Möller enjoy the ice of large sections of the econo-

A whole series of wrong decisions was needed to produce the present friction, The most serious factor was probably the to sink. A continuation of cost inflation activity of Young Socialists and other extreme groups within the SPD, though there was more talk than action here:

could lead to prices being increased without demand keeping pace: "Sales would thus stagnate and there would be a

But this aroused increasing doubts as to whether the Social Democrats would in cludes, the long run think of themselves as the . The rise in costs should be checked by defenders of a market economy based on competition and private property.

Along with this worry, which is more as the control of the control

concerned with the future, came growing



For nine months Karl Schiller steered a zigzag course. Between the controversial upward revaluation of the Mark in October 1969 and the no less controversial decision about advance tax payments in July 1970 economic policy fluctuated

between stop, go and wait and see.

As far as financial policy is concerned, there is probably no one today who can sort out all the innumerable announcements and denials about tax increases and

Everything Cabinet members and their party colleagues have been able to do to confuse all those concerned and make them uneasy has been done.

This game has obviously become popular and is being repeated again now that the memorandum of the special committee has been submitted. The Ministry of Finance is announcing alternative proposals which are followed by denials hich are then interpreted.

The senselessness of claims that industry is trying to cause trouble for the Socialist-Liberal coalition by deliberately painting a dismal picture of the economic situation can be seen from the fact that the trades unions have been making more pessimistic statements in recent months than the Federal Industrial Association. It was the unions and experts close to

their viewpoint that first warned of a worsening of the situation and demanded new measures to curb the economy. Karl Schiller himself, who as the Minister responsible should want a confid-

ost and price inflation has become

U more and more an international

phenomenon... This gives rise to the question of whether defects in the inter-

national currency system have contri-

buted to this general spread of inflation-ary tendencies or whether it is chiefly a

for controlling wages and prices."

lasts, endanger full employment."

further.

with prices continuing to rise so that the

If this hope proves justified, it is improbable that investment will continue

rise in unemployment," the report con-

And this rate, the report adds, did not

ent mood, does not know how to spread optimism. Even the unexpectedly good development in the first few weeks did not end his belief that 1971 would see more fears than hopes. The Economic Affairs Minister did what he once scorned Chancellor Ludwig Erhard for — he travelled through the country preaching common sense.

Admittedly, Schiller knows what he is talking about. The continuation of the boom must not be allowed to mislead people to think that the economic problems causing us concern yesterday have today disappeared.

The reverse is true. All factors leading to a pessimistic view of the economic situation three months ago are still having their effect. Then as today:

Prices are rising. The cost of living rose 4.3 per cent in February, compared with February 1970, a new record level; Profits of many firms are sinking or

stagnating at a low level. Brokers reckon that the large chemical firms for instance will achieve in the first months of 1971 "at best" the yield of the poor final quarter of 1970; Firms are less willing to buy now

equipment or spend money on rationalisation or on extending to full capacity. Otto Wolff von Amerongen has said that capital investment threatens to break down under the pressure of high wages. Statistics show that orders received by firms during the past six months have been on average lower than the current

So far we have only won time and not solved any problems. That is also the why the Bundesbank hesitated before lowering Bank rate and has adhered to its restrictive course - and why Karl Schiller is grateful for Karl Klasen's

The concern in Bonn and Prof. LABOUR AFFAIRS the same as three, nine or twelvent ago — if the inflationary wage spini checked, the government will not be to carry out its promise to stable

Expressed in figures, production creased 3.5 per cent in 1970 while rose by about fourteen per cent

if Schiller, the Chancellor and the first to be an autonomous instrument in tion manage to win over the trades the trades unions' policy concerning to such a policy. Otherwise, the reoppetition and organisation, tive policies will have to continue. They are, he says, ploneers of new, long time or be made even more socially desirable aims. Union-run conthen the fears of Professor Reems should provide more competition chairman of the economic state of for the consumer in a sphere

much more inflation.

chairman of the economic expension freedom for the consumer in a sphere mission, would become reality free from State influence.
result of the "distribution bath" Hesselbach forecasts a gloomy future tween management and unloss for private enterprise, basing his prophecy

would be stagilation in 1972. on Marx. Schumpeter and Galbraith: This stagilation would probably Today it is possible to develop an worse than the one that had beat industrial system without causing the rise for this content of the for this year. Economic growth wife a bourgeoiste based on accidents of paralysed and prices would come market and inheritance."

increase. And we can no longer Cooperative enterprises will gradually much more inflation. Teplace private firms. Altruistic and On the political side. Schiller in humane aims will increasingly replace the

economic side, the competitiveness, might not concur with those of the Trade industry in the international of Union Confederation (DGB) on all would be threatened. Our experts points. But importance must be attached are already 13.5 per cent higher to this statement by an influential trade than before the revaluation of the unionist.

In October 1969.

The government and Bundestag will not be a least the content of the unionist.

What is going to happen now? he look on indifferently when a person calls ably everybody will subscribe verybody in the name of a more and more words of Professor Claus Köhler, and misunderstood democratisation for an neember of the expert committee, the economic field of action for trades unlons forecasts are uncertain at present.

Only one forecast seems to be care the economic field of action for trades unlons that is completely free of parliamentary of the April — 1971 will be a year. this April - 1971 will be a year

uncertainty. And that does not a Hesselbach believes that cooperative

# Trade unionist calls for cooperative system

rose by about fourteen per cent, increases this year have not been be ranging at around ten per cent, be a later Hesselbach, the Chairman of increase in productivity is also less to the Board of the Bank für Gemein-In other words, producers will be increased their prices in the next few minest successful concerns owned by the if they are to be in a position to be done unions, states in his book what necessary investments. But the minest rades unions pursue in running their wage increases must sink considerations.

Stability will be achieved in [37] Hesselbach considers union-run enterif Schiller, the Chancellor and the lesses to be an autonomous instrument in

whole of the coalition have and incentive of profit.

again promised price stability. the views put forward by Hesselbach

enterprises should independently determine and pursue new social aims, especially where competition cannot adequately fulfil its controlling function.

As the influence of the cooperative enterprises increased on the individual markets so would the field for the trades unions' economic policy as the opportunity for monopolistic behaviour increased and the pressure of competition decreased

Hesselbach's economic views offend the basic principles of a free parliamentary democracy. What law will forbid nontrade union concerns the powers that Hesselbach demands for the enterprises

Are only those pursuing the "right" social aims to have a right to be autonomous and function without control in a sphere free of State influence?

Who is to prevent the confusion of mutually exclusive or incompatible aims? Even if aims are compatible, who is to provide uniform interpretation and priority of aims?

What is to prevent the confusion of the extent of economic measures to prevent demarcation disputes between various "autonomous" powers, excessive amplification of desired effects and failures due to the unintentional compensation of effects?

Autonomous economic policy made by different groups would automatically lead to wide-scale economic confusion which would increase with the strength of the individual firms whose power would not be controlled by competition. Hesselbach is obviously annoyed by the

fact that profits go into private pockets. He recognises that the desire for profit in efficient competition leads to economic freedom, high productivity and good supply but adds that the public interest is only secondary in private enterprise.

Trade union-owned enterprises on the other hand are, he says, devoted primarily to the public interest and the common good. Their social sense is greater. They too make a profit but it is spent on aims compatible with the general public

These statements have a strongly ideological ring about them. Hesselbach counters any objection by adding that it is irrelevant whether the common good is actually achieved and what aims the head of an enterprise pursues on individual

Accordingly, it does not matter what cooperative ventures do on the market or what they do with their profits. The decisive factor is the enterprise's intention.

As cooperative ventures always act in accordance with the common good, Hesselbach claims that they need not be subject to the control of competition.

Economic enterprises have been formed for a purpose. One of the main aims is a good and cheap supply of goods while bearing in mind aspects of social welfare and affluence. In the economy as a whole the decisive factor is that these aims are achieved as well as possible whereby the aims of the individual branches of industry are important only in so far that they do not run contrary to the aims of the economy as a whole.

It is well-known that a consistent policy of competition and laws passed by the State to set out the conditions for industrial activity correspond most closely with the aims of the economy as a whole and of social welfare as well as the

Government's economic pundits

aim of liberty as we understand it at

Hesselbach does not come to this conclusion. He does not plead for an energetic policy of competition. Basing his views on Marxist models, he describes the trend toward concentration as unremitting and concludes that there should not be a revolutionary change but a slow, almost unnoticed replacement of the private economy by a cooperative system.

The functions of competition that no longer works because of increasing concentration would then be taken over by cooperative enterprises belonging to the trades unions or the public.

Hesselbach's idealistic views about the competitive conduct of cooperative ventures do not fit in with reality. There are a large number of cases of public enterprises abusing their market power to the detriment of their customers or contrac-

legislature has rejected the establishment of a State-free sphere for individual ventures and subjected all enterprises, private, public or trade union, to the laws opposing a restriction of competi-

does not guard against abuse of the market. Even where profits are spent at the discretion of the board of cooperative ventures, this would be of little consolation to those adversely affected.

Where would we be heading if positions of economic power were to be exploited arbitrarily by individual concerns who point out that they are using profits for what they claim is a good purpose though nobody is able to exercise any control over this? Can private firms be prevented from doing what cooperative concerns are

Hesselbach's informative book is an attempt to justify economic autonomy and functions for trade union organs. The government, the Bundestag, private enter-prise and the consumer will be interested to see the role they are assigned in Hesselbach's plan.

Professor Walter Hamm (Frankfurter Allgemeiner Zeitung för Deutschland, 6 April 1971)

### Cost inflation a threat to full employment

matter of the worldwide spread of new trends in social development weakening the effectivity of traditional instruments aim at completely stabilising prices but was intended only to reduce the rate of price increases. As economic fluctuation This passage in the Bundesbank's anhad increased in recent years, a boom in nual report outlines the main worry of future would have to be checked earlier and more effectively.

credit, and currency policy last year and suggests the problems that will arise in Speaking of the conflict between domestic requirements and events abroad, the Discussing the present domestic situa-Bundesbank stated that a deliberalisation tion, the report states as an introduction of the movement of capital could not be that "the economic, situation at the end of March 1971 shows clear symptoms of taken into consideration as a solution as the Pederal Republic was the only couna cost inflation that threatens not only the value of money but could also, if it try to have kept the movement of capital free of all restrictions and felt that a particular responsibility was incumbent on Producers obviously hoped that the rise in costs would gradually level off but it in this respect. The system of fixed rates of exchange on the other hand was profit margin would at least not shrink

There had also been no consideration port added. of making currency decisions in the Federal Republic conform to United States policy, whose domestic problems

are diametrically opposed to those here. The Bundesbank believes that a relaxation of credit restrictions based purely on considerations of foreign trade would have affected monetary values more than a partial loosening of restrictions in the form of foreign credit loans that was unavoidable under the given circumstan-

The greatest unsolved problem in the international balance of payments is, the Bundesbank states, the imbalance of the rest of the world.

apply to the economy.

policy as well as their own econor

economy picks up in the United Size other hand that efforts to master infla-ending the low interest rates there tion will sooner or later end with a plunge allowing European economies continued into the abyss of economic crisis. ponding cuts in interest.

countries have a uniform policy.

prices and balances of payments caused the trade unions to become more again differ widely, tension between the passonable.

Despite all talk of inflationary wages

The Bundesbank believes that red whole, the stability of the Mark and the the extent by which rates of exchange the exch enable Common Market countils

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 April 19

American balance of payments at Professor Norbert Kloten, chairman of the economic experts committee, hit source of new inflationary trends it the nail on the head when he said, "We are in the middle of a struggle for the The American currency authorised distribution of wealth. That is the real in the end have to consider the first case of the difficult economic situation, international repercussions of the

Prices are rising faster than at any time during the history of the Federal Republic. And no one dares hope that his spiral A real relaxation of credit poly in ic. And no one dares hope that his spiral Europe cannot be expected unit will soon end. Many people fear on the

Up to now the trade unions have not International discussions on loose thought they are at all prepared to the system fixing rates of exchange was more modest wage demands in view not making much progress, the make the six Common like the states. Not even the six Common like the progress was all prepared to the system. The states was all prepared to the system of the syst nor the Bundesbank's threat to continue If developments concerning we has returned to wages policy have so far

Despite all talk of I to reduce the extent to which the nise exchange can vary. Under certain contains the control stances the only solution could be change in parity.

Policy the unions could for more than exchange can vary. Under certain control is control to the control of the co in mind the interests of the economy as a

enable Common Market counties adopt a common policy of relaxing. The first result of this is that the of exchange with the outside world. The first result of this is that the fact that the formula of inflationary wages policy has also failed there is another story.

But even a well-integrated Compared with most of the other Market currency bloc would hard, all the unpleasant consequences have able to do without the dollar as a rear law the same time real wages currency for its dealings with the outside world.

The first result of this is that the fact that the formula of inflationary wages policy has also failed there is another story.

We would not be in the present dilemma if there had been a clear and energetic wealth policy allowing large sections of the working population to

### debate wealth distribution quickly than in most comparable coun-

The second result is that the per capita

share of wage and salary-earners in the national income has decreased despite an absolute increase in incomes. While the proportion of workers and employees in the total working population rose from 68.5 to almost 82 per cent since 1950, their share of the national income only increased from 58.6 to 65.2 per cent.

On top of this comes the fact that workers and employees scarcely had any part in the growth of productive capital. Seventy per cent of industry is owned by a negligible number of rich and super-

In view of this it is no wonder that the unions are becoming less and less inclined to be the only body to foot the bill in pursuance of stability.

Another reason for this growing dis-

inclination is the fact that union officials fear their members' anger. Workers here have already shown very impressively that they can carry out their own battle for better wages and conditions, like their colleagues in Britain, France or Italy. The

share in the growth of affluence. The more workers share in general affluence, the more superfluous become struggles between management and labour for a better distribution of wealth.

The only thing Bonn has come up with up to now is little more than encouragement to save. The staff only have a real share of productive capital in a few progressive firms — and it is always the firms that have taken the initiative.

But what Bertelsmann, Pieroth, Behrens and some other firms have done is no more than a drop in the ocean. As long as Bonn does not pass the legislation necessary to enable all employees to participate in their firm's profits, there is no chance of a satisfactory solution to the battle for

It cannot be decided via wages alone. Strikes and inflation, the result of wage increases lying far above the growth of productivity, benefit nobody and harm

It is also high time that a legal framework was set up for firms who wish their staff to have a share of the profits. Today many of these concerns are faced by serious tax and welfare problems if they plan such a scheme. Here is a chance for the legislature to carry out a domestic reform that will not cost the taxpayer money.

Despite continuing talk of domestic reform, the ruling Social Democrats have unfortunately little to offer by way of plans or deeds in the sphere of wealth

The Opposition can at least point to its Burgbacher plan for sharing profits and the recent proposal for a harmonisation of savings encouragement schemes which is well worth discussing. But the Opposition is in no position to carry out its proposals at present.

We shall have to wait and see what remains of their good intentions if the CDU/CSU are once again called upon to govern. The influential Franz Josef Strauss has already said that he does not think much of the new proposals for the distribution of the increased industrial

"For him and others in the party the Burgbacher Plan is certainly no urgent desire but at most a means of embarrassing the Social Democrats.

We are already paying for what was neglected in the past. We shall be receiving an even higher bill during the next few years for what is being neglected today. The battle for the distribution of wealth will certainly assume a much hanher character - to the detriment of all involved.

Michael Jungblut

(DIE ZEIT, 2 April 1971)



cleaners for the runways." he says in

defence of the unusual design.

The bush aircraft without even a

pressurised cabin has evolved into an

up-to-the-minute commercial aircraft

way on domestic routes in this country

even if only 57 per cent of seat capacity were used. Lufthansa's Boeing 737s need

to fill 72 per cent of their capacity to be

The project survived two mergers. In

1964 the two Bremen aircraft manufac-

turers merged to form VFW and five

years later VFW and five years later VFW

the first supranational concern in the

The first setback occurred in 1965

when Lycoming, the American manu-

facturer, abandoned development work

on the engine the VFW toam had counted

on. The US air force was no longer

fly the sircraft economically at low

altitudes, an absolute necessity for the

short-haul routes for which the project

power the 614 at a flat rate. Snecma of

It was not until 1967 that the Federal

government in Bonn signed the agreement to go halves on the 200-million-Mark development costs of the engine. This amount was included as part of the offset

payments agreement towards the foreign

exchange costs of stationing the British

again came knocking at Bonn's door demanding a further fifty million Marks

Bristol Siddeley had meanwhile been taken over by Rolls Royce, who were now responsible for the 514's engine. The

two governments seemed to be on the

verge of agreement and the first engine

was on its way from England to Bremen when the story of Rolls Royce going

bankrupt broke.
Once again Bremen had every reason to

worry about the prospects of ever receiving delivery of the engines required.

Army of the Rhine in this country.

France cooperated on the venture.

was designed, has continued ever since.

Anxiety over the jet engines needed to

European and American markets.

an economic proposition.

European aircrast industry.

interested in the design.

The blue flash on a level with the cabin windows makes the fuselage longer and the mini among commercial jets appear larger than it really is: 65 ft long, seating forty in the standard model, with a range of 400 miles and 18.6 tons take-off

weight.
The VFW 614 is a small plane. The jumbo would take ten times its comple-

The first one is ready to roll out of the VFW-Fokker assembly hangar on the outskirts of Bremen airport, a memorable occasion comparable with the launching of a ship.

Ready? Woll, not quite. Several dozen mechanics in blue overalls are more or less busy screwing on and off pieces of sheet metal. Components of one kind and another are lying around all over the

A matter of days before the premiere the 614 looks like a plucked chicken. There's no avoiding that, the engineers say. By eleven a.m. on 5 April everything will be alright.

"Only a matter of 500-odd million Marks," Rolf Stüssel, head of the 614 project calmly comments. In reality, of course; he and everyone else concerned with the project is more than a little proud that a manufacturer here has got a commercial aircraft off the ground again for the first time since the Second World War.

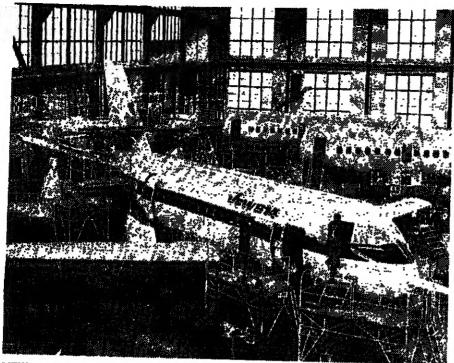
They are also, of course, a little astonished that the project has at long last reached completion, some eight years since the first scale-model wooden mockup, twenty times smaller than the finished article, was exhibited at the Paris aviation

Boeing, the world's largest manufacurer of commercial aircraft, with their headquarters in the far north-west of the United States took only two years to develop a mock-up of a short-haul aircraft twice the size - the Boeing 737 - from a wooden model into the real thing of steel and aluminium.

Boeing, by the way, have now run into difficulties because of a Senate decision against the construction of a supersonic

transport plane. "Development work proper and the construction of the prototype only took us two and a half years," blond 39-yearold Stissel comments. The remainder, five and a half years, were spent in a

Six months



VFW mechanics are here seen putting the finishing touches to the first assembly-line 614, this country's first commercial let airliner

of a jumbo jet.

political tug-of-war over the decision as to whether the aircraft should be built at all.

"We are on time," placards proclaim all over the factory with reference to the roll-out of the 614. Are they? In 1965 when the supervisory board of Vereinigte Flugtechnische Werke, headed by Arno Seeger, at that financial director of Krupp's, decided to go ahead with the 614 it was scheduled to be marketed in

Rolf Stüssel, whose fast talk and accent leave the native listener in little doubt that he hails from Berlin, has staked his career on the future of the country's first commercial jet since 1963.

That was when he joined a team of engineers from the three aircraft manufacturers in the north of the country, Weserflug, Fokke-Wulf and Hamburger Flugzeugbau, who since 1961 had been engaged, under the direction of Martin hrecker, on the development of a number of aircraft designs for both civilian and military purposes.

Their fourth design, the 61-4, was a jet transport for developing countries, a bush aircraft. It was intended to cost three million Marks and designed for use on grass airstrips in the South American

jungle and the deserts of Australia.

Martin Schrecker designed jet engines mounted on the wings with the express alm of forestalling damage resulting from loose scree.

Rolf Stüssel has retained this basic principle even though the aircraft that rolled out of the hangar on 5 April has virtually nothing in common with the design originally conceived nearly ten years ago.

"We don't want to provide vacuum

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In the meantime the second kind of the first finished aircraft is MOTORING delivered and the official received charge of Rolls Royce's business had an assurance that a further had engines will be delivered.

Over and above this the German facturers can only hope that the

with navigational aids and electronic emerged. Because of high wages and prot costs in the United States the & equipment that compare well with those At nine million Marks it is three times more expensive than originally planned too and is now primarily intended for the

VFW designers are particularly proud of the fact that the 614 would pay its Then there was the problem of and forty new test centres with a total of finances. It was not until mid-1969, inspection bays. The public are rethe Federal government declared winded that long waiting-lists remain be deserving of financial supporter table before public and school holiaunounced itself willing to foot sindays.

(Frankfurth Aligemeine Zeitung of VEWs standard and school holiaunounced itself willing to foot sindays.

(Frankfurth Aligemeine Zeitung of VEWs standard and March 1971) cent of VFW's development bill by

thing in the garden seemed lovely.

Two years later, though, at the extent of the part of show, Essen clamped down, 62 Vogelsang had taken over a badly Krupp's, the main shareholder in VI

merged with Fokker of Holland to form risk. After an initial vague estimates and development costs in the region of million Marks a more realistic see had put the cost at 120 million mile

continuing to increase.

It took three months of toughtering in Bonn before the government of the dark to foot eighty per cent of the dark ment bill in the form of a spendy would be repayable in centain cine

In 1965 the Bremen boffins persuaded Bristol Siddeley, the British engine manu-Vogelsang gave the final godes work on the construction, product and test-flying of three protoypes two partial mock-ups could then be According to the latest estimate facturers, to develop a suitable engine on the basis of a military design and sell it to venture will cost 290 million Marks this figure does not include work a

Sales of 175 aircraft are expected cover the costs. If production goes as at present planned, with two! will be seven years before the 611

paid for itself.

By the early eighties the Federal emment may well be repaid in full the project start to run at a profession as the project has broken even at a profession as the project has broken even at a profession as the project has broken even at a profession as the project has broken even at a profession as the project has broken even at a profession as the project has broken even at a profession at Three years later at a stage by which the first shell of the 614 had long since been assembled in Bremen Whitehall too starts to make a profit on because engine development costs had since increased to 300 million Marks. further 614 sold.

Market surveys so far conducted VFW representatives feel fairly of tic. World requirements of short-in in the VFW 614's category are est

at between 1,200 and 1,500 units.

VFW have not lost their head and a state of the hoped perhaps to corner 25 or thing cent of the market. Sales would amount to 400 units. To reach this five VFW need to sell another 374 shrail.

(DIE ZEIT, 2 April

## million electric cars on the roads by 1980

facturers can only hope that the lagovernment will maintain product Rolls Royce, now nationalised, and the engines rolling off the assemble the engines rolling off the assemble the engines rolling off the assemble the early eighties a million or so provided that Bonn chips in.

In the course of time Rolf Shie in the roads of this country, the board developed what might be called in Rheinisch-Westfällisches Elektrizitäts-optimism about the future of the roads of this country, the board developed what might be called in Rheinisch-Westfällisches Elektrizitäts-optimism about the future of the roads of this country, the board developed what might be called in Rheinisch-Westfällisches Elektrizitäts-optimism about the future of the roads of this country, the board developed what might be called in Rheinisch-Westfällisches Elektrizitäts-optimism about the future of the semidles at Kettwig at the end of March partners to share the risk since fourteen million motor vehicles at without jeopardising its finances.

After much chopping and change fourteen million motor vehicles at without jeopardising its finances.

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After much chopping and change fourteen million motor vehicles at without jeopardising its finances.

After much chopping and change fourteen million motor vehicles at without jeopardising its finances.

After much chopping and change fourteen million motor vehicles at well and the end of March partners in the pr

subsidiary of Messerschmitt with the technical hitches ironed out can Blohm.

Two British firms cried off and but also to cost little more to buy years spent hoping that either Destructionally-powered cars. North American Aviation of the RWE, who are mainly interested in States might participate in the polying the power for their joint proved to have been wasted time. The polying the power for their joint proved to have been wasted time. The polying the power require can manufacturers whether they ment as follows: interested in joining forces on they assuming that electric vehicles, be they a story similar to that of the Volliemerged.

ment and manufacture of small are ver the last two years the TÜV, an too costly a business there. This independent agency responsible for final analysis, was the reason why applicating compulsory two-year tests on can manufactures cried off.

Then the Office States in the way of the last two years the TÜV, an too costly a business there was independent agency responsible for final analysis, was the reason why applications of the country, has open-(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 March 1971)

#### hannoversche Alloemeine

buses, delivery vans or private cars, weigh an average three tons and taking into account the likely storage and transformation losses power consumption will amount to a fifth of a kilowatt-hour per

kilometre per ton. Further assuming that the average distance travelled per vehicle per annum is 15,000 kilometres each vehicles will use 9,000 kilowatt-hours of power a year and a million will create an additional demand for 9,000 million kilowatt-hours per

Since it can be assumed that the power production of electricity boards in this country will at least double from 200,000 million kilowatt-hours in 1970 to 400,000 million kilowatt-hours in 1980 it should not be difficult to supply the power needed to propel one or even two million motor vehicles.

As storage batteries will be recharged at non-peak periods such as overnight the installed power capacity for general requirements ought easily to meet require-

The bus unveiled in Kettwig has been in use on normal routes in Koblenz since the beginning of February. According to RWE it has a range of fifty to sixty kilometres and a top speed of roughly eighty kilometres an hour (fifty mph).



This commercial vehicle chassis forms part of many electric-powered motor vehicle projects under development. Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, the manufacturers of this prototype, are one of the country's leading serospace consortia.

The lightweight delivery van, limited for the time being to a payload of one ton, has a synthetic body, a range of 105 kilometres (65 miles) and, like the bus, a maximum speed of roughly eighty kilo-

On test runs with members of the Press on board the top speeds at least were

RWE board spokesman Dr Meysenburg pointed out that many problems remain to be solved over the next few years before the electric car will be in a position to replace the combustion-engined family saloon and so play its part in safeguarding the environment from car exhaust and noise in built-up areas.

The second second second is the second of the second secon

The most pressing problem, he com-mented, was that of recharging batteries (the present lead batteries weigh four tons). RWE are of the opinion 'that' replacement batteries rechargeable within a couple of hours hold forth most promise

The project is in full swing and has made considerable progress in other countries too - America, Britain and Japan, for

In this country, Dr Meysenburg claimed, virtually every commercial vehicle manufacturer is thinking in terms of replacing conventional propulsion by electric power at some stage or other.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 April 1971)

# Frankfurter Allgemeine zeitung für deutschland

# One of the world's top ten

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgenicine's underlying. purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers West Berlin! and the whole of the Pederal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world, 300,000 copies are printed my, scope, and injunction and the substitution of the substitution daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers 20,000 are distributed

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Heinz Miche

Thirty Berlin schoolchildren have awarded the latest playground novelty, a network of

hawsers suspended from an aluminium framework, top marks as a spur to the

imagination. The variety of games they can play as they clamber in and around, up,

the back, cummerbund and knee are fully elastic. The back is lined with a net fabric offered enough if all they are taught is to

respond to changes in rhythm.

who are going out together.

preference for the waltz.

or another.

In future dancing instructors ought to

have some understanding of the psycholo-

gy of young people, sociology, educating groups of people and the fundamentals of

on what young people between the ages of sixteen and 24 feel about them. Single

people without a steady partner, the

survey reveals, dance less than couples

Sixteen- to twenty-year-olds may prefer best to classical ballroom dances but

young people over the age of 21 have a

A more seventeen per cent of young

people are particularly enthusiastic about

beat and a further eighteen per cent

reckon it is not bad. Except for the four

per cent who feel it is nonsense the

remainder have reservations of one kind

(DIE WELT, 6 April 1971)

Instructors have commissioned a survey

over and through this spider's web of hawsers is virtually unlimited.

and the suit has armpit pads."

The gent in this latest garb can disport

himself on festive occasions with an easy

conscience should his female partner be wearing, say, a loosely-fitting dress with

flowing parts in an unconventional de-

up to date on the latest in ballroom

fashions; they must also be up to the

minute on matters of professional train-

political education centre, recommended

hem to think in terms not only of

teaching schoolchildren and apprentices

to dance but also to provide older people

with an opportunity of stretching their

legs by way of movement therapy. Sick

people, he felt, could be given dancing

In order to go about the job in

professional manner Herr Bratu recom-

mended training dancing instructors at

classes as part of their treatment.

Arthur Brate, director of Hesse state

Dance instructors must not only keep

#### **ENVIRONMENT**

# Bonn must be more specific about protection costs

S ewerage," said Johannes Popitz, Finance Minister in the early twenties, "is an expensive business." In those days communal hygiene and the sewage system was a relatively new development.

Dr Oscar Schneider, Bundestag member for Nuremberg, recalled this axiom in the Bundestag's first full-scale debate on environmental protection at the end of last year.

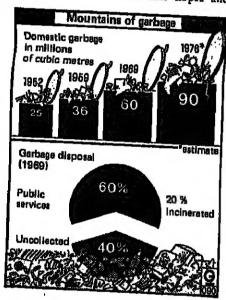
A member of several committees of the Association of Federal Republic Town Councils and a man well acquainted with the subject, Dr Schneider pointed out that if sewerage was an expensive business comprehensive, up-to-date environmental protection capable of development would be a good deal more expensive.

He hit the nail on the head. Splendid though environmental protection plans may be, they cost money, a great deal of money too.

Planners bandy about astronomical sums and the tax-payer is left with the uneasy feeling that sooner or later he will be called upon to foot the bill. He is, of course, not mistaken.

the Bundestag that domestic reforms of

The Chancellor also cast hopes and



#### Thirteen million Marks a year on R&D

ore money is urgently needed for environmental research, according to the Federal Republic Research Association (DFG). In a study recently published in Bonn the association states its

Over the last twenty years the DFG has invested more than 120 million Marks in environmental projects. The current allocation is roughly thirteen million Marks

Science and technology alone cannot solve present and future environmental protection problems, the association

"In many cases," the report comments, "Man's understanding of himself and acclimatisation to existing structures is a greater obstacle to the prevention and cure of environmental damage than the technological snags."

#### STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

fears in a clear light, though. Progress can only be achieved step by step and this applies equally to environmental protec-

There can be no doubt that the danger Man faces from an environment he is increasingly throwing out of balance as civilisation progresses is considerable.

In the past much that could have been done to contain atmospheric and water pollution and combat noise has been left indone, but there is no cause for hysterics on the subject of the environ-

In recent months the general public has repeatedly been confronted with the problem. They have learnt what lies in store if we continue to turn a blind eye to environmental protection.

A great deal, though by no means all, has been gained if everyone is now aware of the problem. Shock therapy is often Chancellor Brandt only recently told most effective. What now matters is to ensure that the realisations reached are which environmental protection forms a part will have to be paid for by everyfuture do not become reality.

We must, as Professor Hempel of Kiel University puts it, progress from a position midway between panic and sleep on the subject of environmental problems.

The Federal government has commissioned a comprehensive environmental protection programme that was originally to have been published in draft form this

Now that Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher has postponed the Cabinet committee meeting on the subject scheduled for March this deadline has gone by the board.

The draft is now to be submitted in the foreseeable future. Environmental protection specialists have, for the time being, come to grief on the cost, as was to be

They were thinking in terms of total expenditure of at least 100,000 million Marks over the next decade but their estimates for individual items were extremely scanty and they were even less capable of reaching agreement on how to finance the programme.

Even so, their work remains worthwhile because they have drawn up a catalogue in detail that has yet to be equalled. Their proposals for countering atmospheric pol-iution and the pollution of rivers and lakes, for mastering mountains of garbage and taking effective action on noise abatement are also useful.

Any environmental programme, no matter what shape it eventually takes, can only be a framework. Laws must be intention of continuing to support en-vironmental research to the best of its provisions into effect. The ball is in the



Major industrial plant such as this complex produces not only picturesque majilyer Laurel. can be seen by all but also effluent that is channelled unnoticed into nearby we. Federal Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich and poisons Natura's water recovered to the and poisons Nature's water resources.

rivers a criminal offence.

serious crime since time immemois

for just as long Man has one?

for common sense.

either not prosecuted at all or gives

small fines because both the coun

the general public consider environ pollution - theft of common prope.

if only the present legal provisions rigorously implemented they would

most effective but since a new Act and

(Suddoutsche Zeltung, 25 March !

to be an excusable offence.

no longer to be excused.

legislators' court after years of what has at times amounted to criminal neglect. Above all the central government must

be equipped with the powers it needs to take the necessary action. Effective nation-wide legislation is a must if binding international agreements are to be reach

The currents of air and water that convey harmful substances, dirt and garbage are no respecters of frontiers. The Federal government must be granted full responsibility for coping with atmospheric pollution, garbage collection and water resources and both houses of Parliament scent inclined to grant Brandt the necessary powers.

The states clash with the Federal mment in wanting to retain responsibility for nature conservancy and regional amenities but surely a compromise could be reached, particularly as first-rate work has been carried out in these sectors in a number of states.

There is little point in jeopardising the constitutional amendment needed to transfer environmental protection powers to the Federal government merely because agreement cannot be reached on nature conservancy.

At all events the Federal government must make it clear on what points it intends to take action so that the states have some idea what they are letting themselves in for. They, after all, will have to implement the legislation passed by the Bundestag in Bonn.

Planners and legislators must be more specific and private individuals can al-ready prove that the clarion calls have not

Once people realise that the environment they need to protect starts on their own doorstep it will be a sign that people have realised the need for what is bound to be expensive legislation.

Hans Jörg Sottorf (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 5 April 1971)

# Atmospheric pollution Bill planned

The Environmental Protection Bill currently being drafted in a number of on the subject also reveals that a network government departments provides for the of measuring stations is at present under measuring stations in conurbations.

With the aid of these stations the offenders and extent of atmospheric pollution are to be recorded in detail so as to enable specific action to be taken.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 25 March 1971) Home Secretary Hans-Dietrich Gen-

construction in the Lower Main area.

It is intended to provide detailed information on industrial, domestic and traffic pollution. The state of North Rhine-Westphalia commissioned a car exhaust survey for the Cologne area as people the message that water pollulated

(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 6 April 1971)

# **OUR WORLD** 0ver-21s refer waltz to beat

he thousand or so dancing instructors in this country, who between them the 800,000-odd people a year to acc, recently held their 1971 conrace in Mainz, starting the week with bates on social policy and ending with World Cup of professional dancing.

intractors, who consider themselves it obligation to teach not social clag but dancing in society, have of gained recognition by prominent incians on the strength their work.

h the urgent requests of the dancing nuctors association and present the Novel playground orld professional dancing champions, hild and Rudolf Trautz, with the

(Photo: J. H. Be lenscher noted in a message to the conference that "dancing schools today have nothing in common with the pomp

Water pollutions and circumstance of their predecessors of their p Warrants stiffechools are places where young people an meet one another and ballroom lancing itself not a ceremonial social occasion but "closely related to sport."

Horst Ehmke, Minister at the Chancel-

lor's Office, figures in the latest issue of a Sticideursche Zeitundaneing magazine as the model of a fingers he is reckoned at least in the esture of the hand to have anticipated the Chou Chou Kee, the latest in fashion-

Bonn proposes in a fouth whole dances, as long ago as last summer.

amendments to the Water Reserve Pictured in collar and tie dancing with a Act to make the pollution of his partner with midriff bare, Dr Ehmke is taken as an example to prompt the query Deliberate pollution of rivers, is "When will the men in Bonn adopt the the water table already rends leisure wear styles worn by the women?" Mainz was not slow to suggest to the best impossible despers what the will be Marks and minor offences up to I less imaginative dancers what the with-it Marks. But they have next to near ballroom dancer wears these days. Take imposed.

Poisoning spring water has been a garment suitable for dancing insofar as

awkward or poisonous garbse to the oddest occupations in the waterways as a matter of course. Dumping garbage in the assest is five weeks by housewife and amateur has become virtually an instinct of psychologist Eva Lang, 55, of Bad Hom-the past the after-effects have became burg.

too serious. The waterways by For twenty Marks an hour she listens to trouble in dealing with what his other people's problems. Her newspaper non-affluent society wanted to dispatyertisements offer something "few people are capable of doing nowdays: I The present-day upshot of this sten to you."

instinct is that imperishable gated. Anyone who has family problems or channelled into village streams much thouble at work can go to Eva Lang and

always has without the slightest at talk to her about them. Only when specially requested does she not only listen but also give patient and practical In the case of untreated india advice based on a lifetime's experience.

sideration. What can happen was go the case of shipowner Bernhold st pensive or can unload their trouble profit motive clashed with the interest with the general public that had to sunfit half-hour

number of major and minor offende

### Homburg housewife earns by the hour for just listening

was fed up with being a mere housewife," she says. "The Church's telephone advice service in a number of towns is overwhelmed by callers. That is what decided me to help people who feel lonely."

Many people may have smiled at the idea but Eva Lang is already pushed for time. Any number of people between the ages of two and sixty have booked time and letters and phone calls have reached her from all over the country.

Taking stock after her first three weeks in business Eva Lang reckons that the the general public that had to p

"They just have no one to talk to, neither family or workmates who are prepared to listen to their problems for even a matter of minutes. What they are looking for is someone who does not know everything better before they have even opened their mouths but is prepared just to sit and listen."

Most of her clients are between thirty and forty, which only goes to show that old age pensioners are not alone in being lonely. Young people under twenty have hardly put in an appearance and the few instances there have been have been apprentices and working youngsters rather than students or schoolchildren.

"Most people find it important to be able to escape from the cauldron of their thoughts. I am the person to whom they Albert Bechtold

(Münchner Merkur, 5 April 1971)

### Success breeds divorce

An alarmingly growing number of people whose problems are due to their professional progress have of late

taken to consulting psychologists.

An increasing number of housewives are seeking marriage guidance because their husbands have left them after years of wedlock after achieving professional

The position they are in is characterised by specialists as that of the marriage crisis brought on by affluence.

Zurich psychotherapist Dr Andreas Hedri outlines the characteristic features of this newcomer among causes of broken marriages as follows:

The marriage is a success as long as the couple's financial situation remains below par. Suddenly the husband makes a professional breakthrough. Suddenly his wife is no longer good enough for him. He desserts her for a popsy and the wife lands up on the psychologist's couch.

The help that can be given them, Dr Hedri concludes sadly, is almost bound to remain less than is might be.

"Only extremely occasionally can the reasons for the break be resolved. In the crisis of affluence the husbands refuse to realise what has happened and at best (and by no means always) try to make amends by means of financial generosity.

"Often enough not even this is the case. They leave the financial side to adept solicitors who then try to legalise, as it were, what are in reality moral shortcom-

No matter how great the initial temptation to lay the blame firmly at the husbands' door may be the wives are to blame too. Hamburg psychologist Attila

Szabo puts it like this: "Most of these wives make the mistake of neglecting their husbands' jobs. They can no longer follow what is going on when their lusbands achieve professional success and have increasingly complicated

problems to solve. "A secretary has a better idea of how to respond to the problems he encounters because she comes across them herself every day of the working week, She often knows more about the husband's worrles than the wife does."

An additional factor, psychologists point out, is the drive and will to succeed that characterise men who make a success of their careers. To begin with they devote their energies to gotting on in their chosen profession but once they reach a certain saturation point they put their energy and drive to other uses.

At times it is merely a matter of an unexpected urge to engage in sporting activities. The career man suddenly starts playing golf or yachting.

As a rule, though, he thinks in terms of fresh fields and pastures new in the world of sexual conquest — and the air of success he exudes attracts young women to no small extent.

Psychological tests have also revealed that the will to get on in business is fundamentally due to sexual motives. At bottom all men who want to get on in life have a desire to be a success with women. Wives ought to think about their husbands' professional problems and be

encouragement. Ladislaus Kuthy PAM (Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 April 1971)

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